

Pyongyang, Korea,
April 25 1919.

Dear Mr Koons:

Excuse the smeared appearance but the ribbon was out of order and in fixing it this occurred.

The quotation we were talking about was in an article in a Chinese paper and is as follows-

"If Korea languished for many generations prior to the Japanese annexation, and was the scene of disastrous international intrigues, it was very largely because of the appalling ruin which the Hideyoshi expedition of three hundred years before brought to the country when every artisan and every piece of art was ruthlessly carried off, precisely as the Germans did in Belgium and Northern France. Japan owes a moral debt which a century of generosity and charity would scarce repay."

If you want to see the whole article get a ~~copy~~ copy of the Peking Leader of April 13th.

No special news I believe. Let me have a postal from you when you receive this.

Yours sincerely

A. H. Moffett

Byen Chyun, April 26, 1919.

My dear Moffett,

If you get advance information of the visit of the friend of whom Gale told us, I would be glad if you would wire me, unless you have any reason to know that he is coming up here too. I would rather go to Pyeng Yang than run any risk of missing him.

The Gwak Sar church was burned yesterday morning, and the Christians prevented from going in to put it out. The atrocious tortures of ~~of~~^r the prisoners in Myungju are worthy of African savages and barbarians.

Locally everything is fortunately very quiet and calm.

Yours hastily,

A. C. Bennett

Received
Apr 27 1919

FAREWELL PARTY FOR MR.
BECKER.

The Rev. A L Becker, Dean of the Chosen Christian College, and Mrs. Becker will leave for the United States via Japan on the 23rd inst. on a year's furlough. They will take the morning express.

On Tuesday afternoon a farewell party was given in their honour by Dr and Mrs. Avison at their home. Bishop and Mrs. Welch, Dr. Gale, and many ladies and gentlemen were present on the occasion. Bishop Welch expressed in a short but fitting speech the very warm feelings entertained by them all towards Mr. and Mrs. Becker.

Under the able superintendence of Dr. Avison, the President, Mr. Becker has managed the great school in his charge with great tact and consummate skill, always keeping good relations with the Government. Thanks to his influence, there is genuine comradeship among the members of the faculty as well as most intimate relations between them and their students. The school is unfortunately closed now on account of the trouble, but of course this is no fault of his. In leaving Korea at the present time, he may probably go with a feeling of misgiving and regret, but he may be assured that this trouble will soon pass over and his school will be reopened with greater and better prospects of success. It is our sincere hope that Mr. and Mrs. Becker will fully enjoy their well-earned holiday at home and return here to find everything in good order, and his school in particular in such a happy condition as to enable it through the exercise of his abilities quickly to become one of the finest and greatest educational organs in the Far East.

Probably
Apr. 1919

The Free Revolution of Dr. Samuel A. Moffitt

More personal contact with Dr. Moffitt in the summer of 1919 was the privilege of William P. ... me, my young associate secretary of the Free ... in ... where ... dynamic leader was ... mentor and ...

... was tired ... "Shot & shell" &

... suffering & faint

... for the assassination ... the general

... being burned, ... inside. We saw

... thing bodies ... to retreat

... lives acts. Most ... leader & students

... they would not confer ... that

... middle of night, ... brought

... "Bless ... his sacrifice."

... the name of a ... uniformed ... to the ...

... until we had to walk through ...

... the ...

not even for such a small ship. In the Home Union was
 only 1 night's work and it was out in the country much of the
 time. Would we not like the Board to send out some un-
 married men, not a husband but for occasional,
 work on home ship? We would; we did. - (Experience
 shows how easily communions slip into private ownership)

A serious administrative ~~question~~ issue was the
 "College Question" in which Dr. Moffett led those opposed
 to the New York Board's program. The Board largely
 supports the Pusey House College in Piquette, Michigan and
 would like to add other Mission Board's in a Union
 college in the Capital. Dr. Moffett, conservative
 party in the Mission (probably a majority) wanted the Board
 to withdraw from the Pusey College and to strengthen
 the Pusey College, thus making a college with strictly
 Pusey Union. Many ministers in (probably a minority)
 wanted both colleges. This matter was related to the
 general question of greater autonomy for a Mission. In
 a discussion with Mission leaders, I believe I presented the
 the Board's program in a frank & friendly manner, and
 was amazed at the strong sentiment & resistance toward
 the Board. Dr. Moffett accused me of "knowing a real
 liberty from the fact" (I know nothing of it) and
 denounced speaking in the Court House.

The controlling ¹⁸⁵⁸ report of the Church in
 1858. The Mission speaks to the General Assembly
 which appointed an able Board Commission to investigate.
 At its first session there was a dramatic moment.
 Dr. Moffett made a very forceful presentation of the Mission's
 position, closing in deep emotion with the rhetorical
 question: "In the minority of the Pusey House in

Church is there not a place for a missionary like me?"
 In the time of Lane, Board Secretary Robert E. S. fell
 across & said quietly: "Of course there is, D. Moffett.
 That is not the question. This Commission is to
 decide if there is place for missionaries not
 like you."

The Commission's recommendations were adopted
 by the General Assembly including a change in administrative
 structure & operations within a Union with greater field
 autonomy, and freedom for the Board to continue in several
 calls, & to cooperate with other Boards in Union work,
 peacefully but not necessarily with Union approval. -
 Some Unions were not equal to this enlarged author-
 ity; one of the special missions (not Korea) became badly
 stalled in explaining Unions must be wove into
 Chairman Bluntly: "The loss of autonomy is
 efficiency."

August 26, 1905. George T. Smith
 in his Montclair, N.J.

181 SUMMIT AVENUE
UPPER MONTCLAIR
NEW JERSEY

2/26/65

I received your request

Dear Sam:-

Here are some long - ago

collected by your friends. They contain
little of anything new to you, but were used
with me 40-50 years ago. They are for you -
to use or not if as you may wish. I assume
that they are of some value to you - long & worthwhile.

I have happy memories about you in August 1919
& Jan. 1920 - in your pleasant & popular home in
Plympton Camp.

It is a pleasure to be highly contributed
made for you by one of the best family in many
places - for you at that time for a long, long time

I remain
Sincerely yours,
G. Carl P. Smith

Opium Cultivation in Korea.
The Morphia Danger.

Korea, June 28.

The Editor,
The Peking Leader,
Peking.

1919

Dear Sir,—The recent publication of the New Opium Ordinance for Korea, brings to notice again the very serious state of affairs between China and Japan in connection with the morphia trade. This new plan in reality establishes a new Japanese Government Opium Monopoly for Korea. As one reads through the long and detailed regulations, no block also the official statement of the and Japanese Government, a copy was sent to the International Reform Bureau in February one feels how little these things can do to meet a great and vicious trade backed by large financial power. In these present regulations, *Morphia* stands out as the main drug wanted. Art. 4 provides that if the opium brought in by the farmers does not contain the required amount of Morphia, the opium shall be destroyed without payment.

Art. 6 also states first that the opium sold is to be for the manufacture of *Morphia* as well as other derivatives. Art. 17 also indicates the importance of the *Morphine* to be secured.

Why this call for morphia? Hon. G. S. Muir, Sec. of the Edinburgh Anti-opium Society, publishes the statement from China, that Japan has provided in one year 18 tons of this death dealing drug to the Chinese people. Is it true? The statement has not been challenged. Japanese official trade returns show that she has been importing very large quantities of Morphine that she could not use herself. In 1915, were imported 358,43 ounces; in 1916 still more, 558,812 ounces, and in 1917, still more 600,229 ounces.

It is estimated that Japan does not need more than 30,000, or 40,000 ounces. Is the balance for China? Now if it is said that the importation has greatly decreased. On the other hand the cultivation has greatly increased in Japan and Korea. On the train between Osaka and Kyoto, in May this year the writer counted 184 poppy fields seen in full bloom. Other fields in the distants could not be counted.

A chief of police also said more opium was cultivated in other districts, chiefly for the Osaka drug trade. Hundreds of poppy fields are now seen in Korea. One missionary reports a thousand acres in his province.

Yet at the same time the official statement is made that the opium evil is to be finally eradicated. Is this great excess of cultivation over requirement, to that

end? The Japanese Cabinet in January, said that the opium policy in both Tsingtau, and Formosa will cease, and the supply of the drugs will be completely ended. When? A high Japanese official in Tokyo, admitted in June, that as yet he feared nothing had been done.

The new regulations put so much of the matter into the hands of the drug men and the police, yet these have been the great offenders in the past. There are great profits in the trade. Will the Government encouragement of a large cultivation and supply tend to end the morphia danger? Opium may even be supplied to schools. For what purpose? It is reported that one teacher recommended the needle to help over school fatigue.

Many believe that this new opium policy for Korea will bring much danger, and large discredit to Japan.

Secretary International Reform Bureau,
E. W. Thwing.

